REMARKS

Reconsideration is respectfully requested. Claims 1-3 are present in the application. New claims 4 and 5 are added.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Krishnamachari et al (U.S. 6,745,137). Applicant respectfully traverses.

Applicant's claims are directed to a method of correcting loss and dispersion distortions in cable measurements. Krishnamachari et al are silent as to dispersion distortion. The word dispersion does not appear n Krishnamachari et al. The word distortion does not appear n Krishnamachari et al. Krishnamachari et al are concerned with determining attenuation of open or shorted network cables from a single end of the cables, as contrasted with prior devices that employed test units at both ends of the cables. Krishnamachari et al are not concerned with correction loss and dispersion distortions.

The Examiner asserts that, for example, Krishnamachari et al teach dividing the superimposed function by a sent signal function to provide a normalized function in column 13, lines 43-47. Providing a normalized function by dividing by a sent signal function is not what Krishnamachari et al are doing at column 13, lines 43-47. Instead, Krishnamachari et al are simply dividing equation 3 (which is a voltage value) by the input current, resulting in an attenuation value represented as a function of

impedance. Such step does not meet the language of applicant's claim.

The Examiner also says that Krishnamachari et al teach extracting from the normalized function the fractional sinusoid components by calculating a real value at each of said predetermined points thereby removing attenuation distortion and dispersion distortion in column 12, lines 30-34.

Applicant disagrees with this characterization of what is shown by Krishnamachari et al. At column 12, lines 30-34, Krishnamachari et al discuss converting the cable impedance expressed in the frequency domain to the time domain. It is not teaching or suggesting extracting from said normalized function said fractional sinusoid components by calculating a real value at each of said predetermined points thereby removing attenuation distortion and dispersion distortion. As noted before, Krishnamachari et al are silent as to any concept of dispersion distortion.

With regard to claim 2, it is believed that the claim is allowable as depending from claim 1. Further, looking to the chart in FIG. 11 of Krishnamachari et al, note that the chart is illustrating attenuation. This is further evidence that there is no appreciation of the concept of dispersion distortion in Krishnamachari et al.

With regard to claim 3, the Examiner cites column 11, lines 1-15 of Krishnamachari et al as disclosing the predetermined
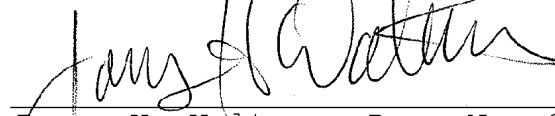
points being determined in accordance with the period of the maximum probing frequency. Applicant respectfully traverses. All that Krishnamachari et al is stating is that the number of data points chosen needs to be "sufficient".

Claim 4 is added, depending from claim 3, further defining that the length between samples is chosen to be the distance the signal travels in one period at the maximum probing frequency. Support for this language is found in the specification as filed, page 6, lines 9 and 10.

Independent claim 5 is added and is also submitted to be allowable and supported by the specification as filed.

In light of the above noted amendments and remarks, this application is believed in condition for allowance and notice thereof is respectfully solicited. The Examiner is asked to contact applicant's attorney at 503-224-0115 if there are any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

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